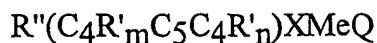


5 WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A catalyst for the polymerisation of olefins of general formula:



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wherein X is an hetero-atom ligand with one or two lone pair electrons selected from the elements of Group VA or VIA which can be substituted or non-substituted: <sup>a</sup>  
(C<sub>4</sub>R'<sub>m</sub>C<sub>5</sub>C<sub>4</sub>R'<sub>n</sub>) is a symmetrically substituted, 3,6-substituted fluorenyl; R' is hydrogen or hydrocarbyl radical having from 1-20 carbon atoms, a halogen, an alkoxy, an alkoxy  
15 alkyl or an alkylamino or alkylsilyl radical, each R' may be the same or different and m 7  
and n independently are 1, 2, 3 or 4, with the proviso that the bilateral symmetry is <sup>v</sup>  
maintained; R'' is a structural bridge between X and the (C<sub>4</sub>R'<sub>m</sub>C<sub>5</sub>C<sub>4</sub>R'<sub>n</sub>) ring to impart  
stereorigidity; Q is a hydrocarbyl radical having 1-20 carbon atoms or is a halogen; Me is  
a Group IIIB, IVB, VB, or VIB metal as positioned in the Periodic Table of Elements;  
20 and Me can be in any of its theoretically possible oxidation states.

2. A catalyst according to claim 1, wherein the substituent of the fluorenyl radical is 3,6 di-*tert*-butyl-9-fluorenyl.

- 25 3. A catalyst according to claim 1, wherein the heteroatom ligand is selected from the group consisting of N, P, O and S.

4. A catalyst according to claim 1, wherein Me is selected from the group consisting of Ti, Zr and Hf.

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5. A catalyst according to claim 1, wherein R'' is preferably a silyl or hydrocarbyl biradical having at least one silicon or carbon atom to form the bridge.

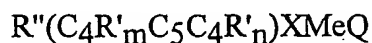
6. A catalyst according to claim 5, wherein R'' is dimethylsilyl.

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7. A catalyst according to claim 1, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkylaryl and arylalkyl radicals.

8. A process for polymerising an olefin monomer to form a syndiotactic/atactic block  
10 polyolefin comprising:

a) selecting a catalyst of general formula:



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wherein X is an hetero-atom ligand with one or two lone pair electrons selected from the elements of Group VA or VIA which can be substituted or non-substituted:  $(C_4R'_mC_5C_4R'_n)$  is a symmetrically substituted, 3,6-substituted fluorenyl; R' is hydrogen or hydrocarbyl radical having from 1-20 carbon atoms, a halogen, an alkoxy, an alkoxy  
20 alkyl or an alkylamino or alkylsilylo radical, each R' may be the same or different and m and n independently are 1, 2 3 or 4, with the proviso that the bilateral symmetry is maintained; R'' is a structural bridge between X and the  $(C_4R'_mC_5C_4R'_n)$  ring to impart stereorigidity; Q is a hydrocarbyl radical having 1-20 carbon atoms or is a halogen; Me is a Group IIIB, IVB, VB, or VIB metal as positioned in the Periodic Table of Elements;  
25 and Me can be in any of its theoretically possible oxidation states;

b) introducing the catalyst into a polymerisation reaction zone containing an olefin monomer and maintaining the reaction zone under polymerisation reaction conditions;  
and

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c) extracting a syndiotactic/atactic block polymer.

9. A process according to claim 8, wherein the monomer is propylene.

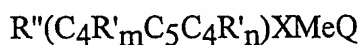
5 10. A syndiotactic/atactic block homopolymer of at  $\alpha$ -olefin having 3 or more carbon atoms, obtainable according to a process as defined in claim 8.

11. A syndiotactic/atactic block homopolymer according to claim 10, which comprises a polypropylene.

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12. A syndiotactic/atactic block homopolymer according to claim 10, wherein the fraction of the syndiotactic triads is at least 70 %.

13. A syndiotactic/atactic block copolymer of two or more  $\alpha$ -olefin monomers  
15 obtainable by polymerising the  $\alpha$ -olefin monomers in the presence of a catalyst of general formula:



20 wherein X is an hetero-atom ligand with one or two lone pair electrons selected from the elements of Group VA or VIA which can be substituted or non-substituted:  $(C_4R'_mC_5C_4R'_n)$  is a symmetrically substituted, 3,6-substituted fluorenyl; R' is hydrogen or hydrocarbyl radical having from 1-20 carbon atoms, a halogen, an alkoxy, an alkoxy alkyl or an alkylamino or alkylsilylo radical, each R' may be the same or different and m  
25 and n independently are 1, 2 3 or 4, with the proviso that the bilateral symmetry is maintained; R'' is a structural bridge between X and the  $(C_4R'_mC_5C_4R'_n)$  ring to impart stereorigidity; Q is a hydrocarbyl radical having 1-20 carbon atoms or is a halogen; Me is a Group IIIB, IVB, VB, or VIB metal as positioned in the Periodic Table of Elements; and Me can be in any of its theoretically possible oxidation states.

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